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Men's Pajamas

at \$5.00 the Suit

Fortunately we bought these garments some time ago. Bought at present wholesale prices they would call for a retail price considerably higher than \$5.00 a garment.

The fabrics are of unusual quality—White Madras, White Cheviot, Mercerized self colors, and White Satin with attractive fancy trimmings.

All sizes in stock.



The American

"Roosevelt," the name, has become a synonym for "Americanism."

Because Roosevelt, the man, typified the bone and sinew of American ideal.

Red-blooded, virile, high-principled, he loved and served his country with a burning patriotism and lofty spirit which have made America and Americans the envy of the earth.

It is with grateful pleasure that we, even in this small way, can add to the country-wide tribute to the memory of one of the nation's noblest sons.

In doing this, we are reminded of our own typically American beginning—

One humble shop four years ago—

Today, seven prosperous stores—

—Built on the Rooseveltian principle of a square deal to every man—

—And manned by an all-American organization, steeped in the spirit of service to an ever-growing army of Paramount Shirt wearers—

An army of particular men who have learned that \$1.50 and \$2.00, at Paramount Shops, buys shirt satisfaction for their money back.

In characteristic Rooseveltian phrase, that's a bully proposition.

Cordially, *A. J. George* President

PAR-AMOUNT SHIRT SHOPS

608 THIRD AVE. 1526 THIRD AVE.
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125th St., Harlem 149th St., Bronx
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ple at the time that when the treaty with Germany was ratified there would follow immediately the lifting of war-time prohibition. The "dry" insist, however, and it is conceded their contention has some legal merit, that one-half a state of war will exist until the Austrian treaty has been ratified.

Ratification Faces Long Delay

This treaty has not even been submitted to the Senate by the President so far, so as he is frankly in favor of lifting war-time prohibition, as indicated not only by his veto message to-day but by his appeal some time ago to Congress to repeal the war-time prohibition act, it is believed by those who have been watching the situation that when the present treaty is ratified the President will permit a "wet" spell until January 16, when the constitutional amendment goes into effect.

Even when this idea is accepted, however, it does not occasion much glee among the "wets," because while Senator Lodge seems confident the treaty will be ratified before December 1, when the regular session of Congress begins, his optimism is not by any means shared by everyone. The debate still in sight seems to many Senators quite capable of lasting until January 16, especially if the desire of the Democrats to await the recovery of the President before deciding finally on reservations should be carried out.

Demobilization Declared Completed

There was much interest in his statement that the objects of the bill already had been "satisfied in the demobilization of the army and navy." This is the first time, Senators pointed out, that any authoritative statement has been made that demobilization has been completed.

Republican Senators were very bitter in their criticism of what they believed to be the politics of the veto. Secretary Tumulty, they charge, is responsible for the veto, with an eye to the approaching elections in New Jersey and Massachusetts, both of which are "wet" states. This feeling was accentuated by a report that Attorney General Palmer had not recommended the veto.

But the language of the veto message, and the reasons given for the veto excited some of the members of the President's own party.

"The President is telling the bad boys up here," said one "wet" Democratic Senator, "that we are very impertinent in passing a bill to enforce a law of which the President does not approve and which he has asked us to repeal. He hasn't the courage to lift the war-time prohibition ban himself, but is doing something that shows apparent sympathy with the 'wets,' while virtually it will do them very little good."

"Cheap Politics," Says Penrose

"I find myself able to support the President once more," commented Senator Walsh, of Massachusetts, who early in the day had voted against the President on the Johnson amendment.

"It seems to be the old story of playing cheap politics," said Senator Penrose. "No regard seems to have been given to some \$100,000,000 taxes which might have been secured and which is sorely needed, and entire indifference is exhibited for unfortunate people who have paid taxes upon beverages which they are unable to dispose of."

"The absence of any serious or consistent purpose in the method of treating important questions involved has caused me very largely to give up any further consideration of the situation. Any blame, criticism or praise that is to be attached to the outcome will have to be borne by the Democratic Administration, which has invariably juggled the issue."

The House passed the bill to-night after a fight by the "wets" to prevent the fixing of a date for a vote had shown the "drys" they had sufficient votes to-day to take charge of the situation.

House Rejects Postponement

After the veto message had been read in the House, it presented the Volstead bill, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and author of the bill, moved that consideration of the veto be postponed until Thursday.

Mr. Volstead explained that since to-day was calendar Monday and the full membership of the House was not present, the vote should be deferred in order to give every member an opportunity to record his vote.

Representative Walsh, of Massachusetts, one of the anti-prohibition leaders in the House, then moved that the Volstead motion be tabled.

On roll call on the Walsh motion the wets were beaten, 175 to 80. The result of the vote demonstrated to the "drys" that they controlled the situation, and the leaders of the "dry" force went to Mr. Volstead and urged him to withdraw his motion for a vote on Thursday.

Mr. Volstead then asked to withdraw his motion, but Speaker Gillett, in the chair ruled that he could not withdraw it. Mr. Volstead appealed

from the decision of the chair, and his appeal was sustained.

Mr. Volstead then moved that the bill be passed over the President's veto, the roll was called, and the "drys" won an overwhelming victory.

Provisions of Volstead "Dry" Enforcement Bill Vetoed by President

The Volstead bill, vetoed to-day, was designed to permit and compel enforcement of the war-time prohibition act, both by Federal and state officers. It went to the President for action on October 10.

By defining an intoxicating beverage as one containing more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol, the Volstead bill, it was believed, would put an end to the 2.75 per cent beer which has been sold since July 1 owing to confusion of court decisions relative to its legality.

The right of householders to keep intoxicants in their homes was admitted in the measure, however. Each man could store and keep as much liquor as he believed he or his friends might need. His premises were subject to search and the liquor to seizure only upon serving with a search warrant, for the issuance of which a prima facie case of illegal sale or manufacture was necessary.

Even patent medicines containing more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol could not be manufactured or sold under the Volstead bill until a permit had been obtained. The sale of recipes for the manufacture of intoxicating drinks at home was forbidden, intoxicants being defined as beverages containing more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol.

The bill appropriated \$2,000,000 for the use of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and \$100,000 for the use of the Department of Justice in enforcing its provisions.

To prescribe liquor for his patients a physician was compelled to have a permit; he was warned to write such prescriptions only after careful examination had convinced him of their necessity and was forbidden in any case to prescribe more than a pint for any individual within a period of ten days.

The bill was first introduced in the House discussion opened on July 8, and it passed the House on July 22. The measure it passed the House version of the bill prohibited the possession of intoxicating liquor in the home, as it contained a "search or seizure" provision under which dry agents, upon complaint by some one, could enter a man's home and search for liquor, and it would be up to the possessor of the intoxicants to prove he did not hold them for sale. Home brewing also was prohibited in the bill as it passed the House.

The measure was in the Senate Judiciary Committee for two months, and during that time the more drastic provisions were removed. The right to possess intoxicants for home consumption, and the prohibition of home brewing of beers and light wines allowed.

When the bill was reported to the Senate and House from conference 331 amendments had been made. The House conferees agreed to all except nineteen minor Senate amendments, and the report was finally adopted in the House on October 10, after the Senate had adopted it on October 9.

Episcopal Commission To Meet Here Nov. 20

Preliminary Plans for World Conference Next Summer To Be Prepared

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—The commission of the Episcopal Church on the world conference on faith and order this week will call a meeting of 200 representatives of the twenty-four cooperating commissions appointed in the United States and Canada. Besides Episcopalians and members of the Church of England in Canada, it is expected that Baptists, Congregationalists, Disciples, Friends, Methodists, Moravians, Presbyterians and Reformed will attend, and also representatives of the Eastern Orthodox, Old Catholic and South India United churches resident in the United States.

The meeting will take place November 20 in Synod Hall at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York, and will make plans for a preliminary conference, probably next summer at The Hague, to arrange details of the ultimate world conference. Meantime, the secretary, Robert H. Gardiner, of Gardiner, Me., is distributing copies of the report of the denomination which has just visited Europe and the East in the interests of the world conference.

Conviction of David Lamar Upheld by Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Conviction of David Lamar and Henry B. Martin in New York in 1917 on charges of conspiring to prevent the manufacture and shipment of war munitions to the Allies was in effect upheld to-day by the Supreme Court, which declined to review the case. Lamar and Martin were sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

Ex-Shah Stops Trip

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 27. (By The Associated Press.)—After coming to this city from Rinkipo for the purpose of proceeding to Switzerland to meet his son, the former Shah of Persia has been ordered to change his plans and not to make the trip westward for the present.

Income Taxes

The average man is not familiar with the details and technicalities of tax reports. Such is properly the work of experts.

Defining and interpreting the complications of laws and percentages of Federal, State and Income Tax reports is the particular study and everyday work of Certified Public Accountants.

Jawors Bar & Co.
Certified Public Accountants
Woolworth Bldg. New York
Dime Bank Bldg. Detroit

Sorrow Lodge Of Saloon Men Ends Joyously

430 Delegates Whoop as the News of Veto Comes, and Funeral Service of 2.75 Is Haired by a Jubilee

There are two black coffins stowed away on top of clothes cabinets in the anteroom outside a lodge chamber in Terrace Garden, in which the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of New York met yesterday afternoon. Behind the glass doors of the cabinets are the aprons and ceremonial costumes of the secret society that usually meets there.

The saloonkeepers entered the anteroom the coffins met their gaze. One of the delegates, before the meeting room door, with its peribole and brass knocker, closed behind him, pointed jubilantly at the grim playthings and said to the stalwart, gray-moustached doorkeeper: "That's us after today." The doorkeeper nodded sadly, and if the other 430 delegates, representing all the saloonkeepers of the five boroughs, had heard him they, too, would have agreed. They had met to adopt a final resolution expressing the belief that with the passing of 2.75 per cent beer there remained nothing for the law-abiding saloonkeeper but to close his doors and clip coupons or go to work at something else.

Charles E. Husey, President of the association, presided from a high-backed ecclesiastical chair that usually serves as the throne of the head of the secret order. He began to read to the assemblage the text of the resolution drawn up by the executive committee.

Then, through the dense blue haze of cigar smoke that clouded the lodge room, sounded three measures of music on the door knocker. The proceedings were halted until the bolts had been pushed back and the door opened. The interloper was the manager of Terrace Garden, no longer a saloonkeeper but a firm believer in that practice that is always referred to by the individuals in the meeting as personal liberty.

"Now," he shouted, and having won their unthinking attention he continued:

"President Wilson has vetoed the Volstead bill! Search and seizure is down!"

For a moment there was quiet. Then an overwrought liquor dealer from Greenpoint began to yell. He didn't cheer, he simply made all the noise possible. With his mouth open, he hugged another nearly everybody was doing it. Saloonkeepers who haven't smiled since they were forced to stoop to a defense because he had done it, hugged one another and tried to dance.

Doubting Thomases Present

There were a few cautious ones there who said they'd wait for their lawyer's opinion before giving any cheers. In fact, two of them left the room to consult with their attorneys.

William H. Hirst, counsel for the New York State Federation of Brewers and the Society of Restauranters.

In the last few months to get all heated up on another false alarm," said one of these, "headless of the waiting elevator, he scamped down many flights of stairs to a booth in the closed telephone."

It wasn't long after that before a committee came out of the lodge room with information for the press, represented by half a dozen reporters. Its members said:

"Our organization has decided to recommend to all dealers that they continue to do business in strict observance of the law and that no dealer be allowed to sell anything in violation of the law. We hope that 2.75 has been preserved by the President's action."

C. J. Riley, city representative of the organization; E. R. Cunningham, a trustee; and M. J. Jennings, chairman of the executive committee, gave out this review of the proceedings behind the lodge room door. They said that after

the President's veto of the war-time prohibition enforcement bill had been announced there remained only a few of the saloonkeepers who wanted to vote to quit the business. The committee said the resolution finally was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Then the meeting began to break up and groups of smiling saloonkeepers left, slapping each other on the shoulder in happy farewells, and as they passed through the ante-room the coffins of the secret society property man disturbed them not at all.

Several of the departing saloonkeepers said they did not believe their sale of 2.75 per cent beer would be interrupted; that the breweries would resume deliveries immediately.

William H. Hirst told inquiring saloonkeepers and brewers that the veto leaves the situation as it was on July 1, before the Volstead bill was introduced. He said 2.75 per cent beer could now be made and sold in New York until such time as new legislation is passed fixing the maximum alcoholic content allowable.

2.75 Is Rescued

William D. Guthrie, counsel for the brewers, said that the President's veto saved 2.75 per cent beer.

"The vetoing of the war-time enforcement act by President Wilson means that beer and other beverages of not more than 2.75 per cent alcohol content may be manufactured and sold as heretofore. We are advising our clients to that effect. We have no interest in the effect of the President's action upon the sale of alcoholic beverages of higher than 2.75 per cent alcoholic content."

"So far as the Volstead bill is concerned we maintain that it is unconstitutional and cannot be enforced. If the measure was passed over the President's veto we would attack its constitutionality."

James Arthur Seavey, managing director of the Association Opposed to National Prohibition, said:

"The President's veto of the Volstead bill providing for enforcement of the war-time prohibition act puts the saloons back where they were on July 1. They can still sell 2.75 per cent beer in those districts where the United States Court has ruled that a jury must decide the question of what constitutes an intoxicating beverage."

"Hard liquor is not affected by the President's veto. The Shepherd amendment, or Jones rider, as it is sometimes called, may prevent during the war but did not become operative until after the armistice."

"The Volstead bill provided a means of enforcement for both the eighteen amendment and the war-time prohibition law. The President has vetoed that part of the bill applying to war-time prohibition."

Debs Denies He Is Ill Socialist Leader in Federal Prison Treated Well, He Says

Special Correspondence

ATLANTA, Oct. 27.—Persistent rumors in circulation throughout the country that Eugene V. Debs, Socialist leader, who is an inmate of the Atlanta Federal prison, was at the point of death were denied by Debs personally to-day.

"Under the circumstances," Debs said, "I could not be in better health. A partial stroke, twenty years ago, makes me suffer some during warm weather, but my condition this is not worse than I ordinarily experience on the outside."

"I will consider it a great favor if you will inform my friends, who perhaps have been upset by these rumors, that I am receiving the best of treatment, both as a prisoner and as a patient."

Baseball Magnate in Court Ebbets Agreed to Pay Wife \$78,000 and Counsel Fee

Charles H. Ebbets, one of the owners of the Brooklyn Baseball Club, and his wife appeared yesterday before Justice Benedict, of the Brooklyn Supreme Court, for examination to satisfy the court there was no collusion in connection with Mrs. Ebbets' suit for divorce. Mr. Ebbets said he had not submitted a defense because he had done so. He also stated that he had agreed to pay his wife \$78,000 in twelve annual payments, in addition to paying her counsel fee of \$1,500.

Justice Benedict reserved decision.

2 World Labor Bodies Meet in Capital To-day

Whether Conferences Will Tend to Allay Unrest Manifest in United States Is Subject of Speculation

Foreign Attitude Watched Possible Reflection Here of Less Conservative Views of Europeans Expected

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Whether the meetings here this week of two international labor conferences, in addition to the international gathering pending under the league of nations, will tend to allay the industrial unrest manifest in the United States was a subject of speculation in Washington to-night, on the eve of the convening of the various delegates representing the leading countries of the world.

To-morrow at 10 o'clock the International Federation of Trades Unions and the International Congress of Working Women will get under way. The executive committee of the latter body was to hold its first session to-day, but the absence of several of the delegates resulted in postponement of the initial meeting until to-morrow.

Included among the delegates to the Trades Union Federation meeting are a number of the less conservative of the European labor leaders, and their attitude toward the dominant questions in the industrial world will be watched by American labor experts with interest, because of the possibility of this attitude being reflected in American labor circles.

Some of these delegates, it was learned to-day, were prepared to express dissatisfaction with the labor provisions of the peace treaty and to urge more far-reaching demands from the governments of the peace-making powers.

The meeting to-morrow of the Federation of Trades Unions will be in many respects only preliminary to the meeting Wednesday under the league of nations covenant, the delegates to both gatherings being in many cases the same.

Announcement was made during the day that the German delegates to the conference under the league of nations sailed Friday and will arrive in the United States on November 3, while information was received that Austrian representatives also were on their way.

The Germans and Austrians were admitted to the International Federation of Trade Unions at its organization meeting at Amsterdam last July. Whether they will be admitted to the International Labor Conference with full rights or will merely be granted the privilege of participating in the discussion is to be decided by the conference itself.

The official program for the first two days of the International Labor Conference, approved by the organizing committee to-day, provides for matters of organization only, such as the election of officers, approving of credentials and appointment of committees.

Statement of Policy First.

The first order of business will be a statement of policy by Arthur Fontaine, of France, chairman of the committee, to the effect that all Allied and neutral powers invited to participate in the conference, which includes the forty-five countries listed in the annex to the covenant of the league of nations, should be entitled to seat their delegates.

Owing to shipping difficulties, representatives of several nations will not be present for the opening of the greater conference, it was announced. Among those delayed are the Danish, Spanish, Serbian, Brazilian, Australian and New Zealand delegates.

Delegates to the International Congress of Working Women already have arrived from Belgium, France, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Canada. Other delegates who are said to be on their way include representatives from Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Argentina and Japan. Each country is entitled to ten delegates, but only two from each nation have arrived so far, with the exception of Poland, which sent five.

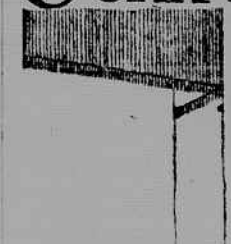
The Secretary of War directs that War Department bureau chiefs issue such instructions as will insure that all officers in their services who are charged with the hire of labor, skilled and unskilled, will not exceed the normal wage scale of the locality wherein the labor is employed, and wherein more than one War Department agency is operating in the same locality, to insure that by proper coordination an identical wage scale is effected so far as the War Department is concerned.

speeches into English. The only woman member of a parliament present was Mme. Louisa Landova-Stychova, a journalist and delegate from the Slovak Republic.

The French spokeswoman, Mile. Bouvier, known as "the toiler," said the working women of her country long had been waiting for the opportunity to get together with all the working women of the world. Canada spoke through Mrs. Kathleen Derry, sent by the Trades and Labor Congress to get information about the women's organized trade movement.

It was announced that representatives from Argentina, England, Japan, China, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland and Italy would arrive to-morrow for the opening session. The congress will confine itself to the discussion of topics on the agenda of the International Labor Conference concerning the problems of women and children in industry.

John Ward Men's Shoes



Elks Club—Narrow-Toed—depends for its correctness on restraint and cleverness of modeling.

The veriest Brummel would not criticize its fashion—vulgarity and ill-breeding pass by it.

Red-brown calfskin—soft to feel and wear—nine dollars.

We aim to sell Shoe Service—not merely shoes. \$8 to \$12

John Ward Shoes
21-23 Cortlandt street
80-82 Nassau street
1401-1403 Broadway
151-153 West 38th street



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Women of U. S. Thanked For Aid Given in War

Foreign Delegates to Working Women's Congress Grateful for Help From Overseas

New York Tribune

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—"Thank the women of America for the aid that has come to our suffering people during the war," was the keynote struck by the foreign delegates to the first International Working Women's Congress which opens here to-morrow morning, when they spoke to the Women's Press Club of Washington at a luncheon to-day. Among the most touching speeches was one made by Mile. Cappe, representing the working women of Belgium and voicing for the toilers the gratitude which the Queen of Belgium is expressing for the country as a whole to the American people.

The luncheon tendered the official party of the congress by the women newspaper and publicity writers marked the first public appearance of the delegates. Virtually all the speeches had to be translated. Miss Rose Schneiderman, of New York, vice-president of the National Women's Trade Union League, the hostess body, asked that the women journalists aid the women's industrial movement through their writings. Mrs. S. V. H. Pickett, society editor of "The Washington Post," presided in behalf of the newspaper women, and Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the Women's Trade Union League, introduced the foreign delegates. Interpreters and American delegates also were present.

Mme. Bornstein, under secretary for the Ministry of Labor of Poland, thanked the United States especially for its aid toward the independence of Poland and scored a personal hit by translating one of her colleagues' speeches into English. The only woman member of a parliament present was Mme. Louisa Landova-Stychova, a journalist and delegate from the Slovak Republic.

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